

PER WEEK, 30c. / FIVE CENTS

three thousand members from all parts of the country were present.

The test is pronounced to be the most complete, most carefully conducted, and most thorough ever made. The contest was between twenty-five cows each of the Jersey, Guernsey and shorthorn breeds.

The result was as follows, being a decided victory for the Jerseys: MILK in fifteen days, Jerseys, 15,296 pounds; Guernseys, 10,947; shorthorns, 10,210. 12,136 pounds. Cheese made, Jerseys, 1451 pounds; Guernseys, 1190 pounds; shorthorns, 1077 pounds.

Value of cheese: Jerseys, \$193.90; Guernseys, \$131.50; shorthorns, \$140.15. Value of whey: Jerseys, \$9.26; Guernseys, \$7.73; shorthorns, \$8.67. Increase in live weight: Jerseys, \$1472; Guernseys, \$2750; shorthorns, \$3191. Total value of Jerseys, \$3350.96; Guernseys, \$164.55; shorthorns, \$180.72. Deducting cost of feed: Jerseys, \$98.14; Guernseys, \$76.25; shorthorns, \$99.36. Net profit in fifteen days: Jerseys, \$1158.2; Guernseys, \$338.04; shorthorns, \$330.96.

The award for the best breed cows goes to the Jersey, Ida Marigold, owned by C. A. Sweet of Buffalo, N. Y.;

second to the Jersey, Merry Maiden, owned by O. and C. E. Graves of Midland, Mo.; the third to the Jersey Lily Martin, owned by M. C. Campbell of Spring Hill, Tenn.; the fourth to the Jersey Signal's Queen, owned by Frank Kno of Pine Plains, N. Y.; the fifth to the shorthorn, Nora, owned by Daniel Sheehan of Osage, Iowa. The four next best are Jerseys.

A LOS ANGELES AWARD.

In the official announcement of awards made by the World's Fair Convention of the Photographic Association of America, George Stockel of Los Angeles, Cal., was awarded two gold medals and a silver medal in class for large photographs, and the first prize in Class C for smaller. This was never made before in the history of the association.

OTHER LANDS.

The Bering Sea Tribunal's Reported Decision.

The Opposition in the Siamese Matter.
French Troops Making for the Upper
Mekong.—The Radicals Cap-
ture Santa Fe.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—(By Cable and
Associated Press.)—A special
Paris cable has the Bering Sea Tribunal
of Arbitration has made good progress
and it is expected that a decision will
be rendered in a fortnight. Every point
at issue has been adjudicated.

The decision will give entire satis-
faction to Great Britain and Canada.
In every instance, the claims advanced
by the counsel for Great Britain have
gone against the counsel for the United
States on all points save one, on which Just
Harlan and Senator Morgan, the Ameri-
can arbitrators, held out for the Ameri-
can claim. The tribunal is now dis-
cussing the question of regulations
governing the seal fisheries.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—With reference
to the London report that the Bering
case had been decided in favor of Great
Britain, Hon. Mr. Delcasse, minister of

Minister of Marine and British agents here, said that all forecasts are misgivings. The arbitrators had arrived in London, and regard the half of the points presented, but did not know when the work would terminate.

SIAM'S STATUS.

The Opposition Harassing the British Government in Common.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—(Cable and Associated Press.)—In the Commons today immediately after Sir Edward Gray announced the raising of the Siam blockade, Sir Richard Temple and George Curzon, bothervatives, began their daily task of worrying the government with minute questions about negotiations and insinuations that the action of the Foreign Office had been incompetent.

Sir Edward Gray reproached them with trying to embarrass the government while negotiations of the neutral delivery of goods to Siam were in the position of affairs required him to maintain a considerable reserve. He said that it will be found when the results of the negotiations are known that the action of the Foreign Office

was as strong as could be desired. For a fourth day the government that opposition did not intend to embarrass negotiations. On the contrary, the position generally was such that if the cabinet could be found with the action of the ministers.

— THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bango had been raised on order.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The government advised that Capt. Thoreux has taken Sargon with a body of troops for upper Mekong.

Santa Fe Surrender.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 2.—The government of Santa Fe has surrendered to the Radicals. A motion was relayed in the House of Representatives called upon the federal government to initiate the restoration of order in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa and San Luis.

A NEW EDITOR.

Col. Jones Assumes Charge of the New World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—(By the Associated Press.) A sensation was created in the World office this evening when Col. Charles H. Jones, former editor of the St. Louis Republic, was taken into the editorial-rooms and assigned to the direction of the paper.

Col. Jones arrived tonight, having come, it is understood, from Baltimore, where Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the World is spending the summer. He comes not only as editor, but as personal representative of Pulitzer with supreme authority over all departments.

Morton's Barn Burned.
POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), Aug. 2.—Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton's immense barn near Rhinebeck, with its buildings and 100 head of Guernsey and all the farm horses, burned this morning. The loss is \$100,000.

closed quiet and steady; spelter close
steady; domestic 3 90

Chicago Live Stock Markets.
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Cattle.—The receipts were 18,000 head; the market closed 25¢ higher. **3.35; Texas, 2.80; 0.00; western, 2.60; 0.30; stockers, 1.80; 0.20.**
Hogs.—Receipts 23,000 head; the market closed 75¢ lower. **Mixed and packers at 4.25; 0.35; prime heavy add butchers' weights, 4.35; 0.40; choice, 4.50; mixed, 4.00; 0.30; sorted light, 4.90; 0.55; 25.**
Sheep.—The receipts were 16,000 head; the market closed 25¢ higher. **3.00; 0.25; mixed ewes and wethers, 3.20; 0.30; 0.25; mixed ewes and wethers, 3.20; 0.35; all Texans, 3.70; 0.25; western, 3.00; 0.30; Texas, 2.90; 0.25.**

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—(Special Telegrams.)—The local merchandise markets were steady with business very quiet in the leading lines. The produce markets were well supplied, but trade was dull. Prices of most of the staple commodities were lower; vegetables were unchanged; potatoes were weak; butter holds firm; eggs are unchanged. The market for gold was quiet and dull for better.

Grain.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Wheat—W
" 193, new, 24¢; 1924, 24½¢.
" 184½—Was farmer. December at 84½¢
seller 93, new, 74½¢; May, 92.
Corn—05.

LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES.

Vegetables.

Cabbage—Per 100 lbs, 55¢.
Onions—New, 1.00.
Potatoes—Early Rose, new, 65; Pinky
85¢.
Garlic—New, per lb, 4¢.
Beets—Per 100, 1.15.
" 193, Per 100 lb, 1.15.
Carrots—Per 100 lb, 1.15.
Green corn—Per sack of 10 dozen
1.00; per dozen, 10¢.
Squash—Per box, 50¢.
Beans, string—Per lb, 5¢; wax, per
lb, 6¢.
Tomatoes—Per box, 60¢.
Cucumbers—Per box, 50¢; per doz, 10¢.
Green corn—Per box, 75¢.
Rhubarb—Per lb, 6¢.

Fruits.

Bananas—Per bunch, 2.00 @ 25.
Oranges—Med. sweet—Per box, 2.25.
Apples—Per box, 1.00 @ 15.
Pears—Per box, 75¢.
Grapes—Per crate of 20 lb, 1.25.

Watermelons—Per doz. 1.00.
Cantaloupes—Per doz., 75c.
Plums—Per box, 75c.
Pears—Per box, 1.00.
Lemons—Fancy canded, per box, 3.00
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candied, per doz 20¢; Eastern, 20c.
Butter—Fancy roll, per lb. 25¢; 75¢.
Cheese—40¢; California creamed 47¢.
Cheese—Large anchor, per lb., 14¢; large anchor, per lb., 14¢; Young American per lb., 12¢; 13¢. hand per lb., 13¢; ha cream, 8c.

Poultry.
Hens—4.00; 4.50.
Roosters—Young. 3.75 4.50; 3.00; 3.50.
Ducks—4.00; 5.00.
Broilers—2.50; 3.00.
Turkeys—1.50; 1.4c.

Provisions.
Hams—Per lb. 14c.
Bacon—Various brands, 14¢; 15.
Salt Pork—Dry, 15c.
Lard—Various brands, 9¢; 12c.
Canned—14¢. Hides, 5.45; quarters 2.75; kits 1.60.
Dried Beef—15c.

Produce.
Flour, XXXX per bbl., 4.00; buckwheat, 10 lb. pks., 4.80; Rye, 2.70; Graham

Corn Meal, 2.00.
Oat Meal, 4.00.
Cracked Wheat, 3.80.
Hominy, 3.80.

Grain and Feed.
Wheat, per 100 lbs., 1.50.
Corn, do., 1.10.
Crackd Corn, do., 1.15.
Mixed Feed, do., 1.00.
Barley, do., 80c.
Rolled Barley, do., 85c.
Feed Meal, do., 1.20.
Ran. do., 1.05.
Shorts, do., 1.15.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
(Figures in parentheses, unless other stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded matter.)
C. J. Kelly to E. Kelly, 19 ac Rancho San Rafael (5-314), \$2000.
W. N. Lee et al to N. L. Allen, lots 1501 to 1509 Chicago Park, South Monrovia, N. L. Allen to E. K. Palm, same property above, \$1000.
E. K. Palm to E. C. Eastland, Lot 10 Hooper subdivision block E, New Fair O Avenue tract, Pasadena, \$650.

S. Hinder to R. W. Rehner, lot 19, subdivision
 10, block 1, NW 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 10 N., R. 14 W.,
 Pasadena, \$1.

E. Windsor to M. D. Mason, 8 acres in
 T. 11 N., R. 14 W., lot 19, \$400.

A. M. Smith to his wife, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec.
 T. 1 N., R. 14 W., lot.

R. W. Hinder, lot 19, subdivision 10, block 1,
 orado street, Pasadena (19-39), \$200.

C. S. Cristy et ux to E. J. Estep, part of
 lot 19, S. B. Gabriel Orange Grove Association
 block, Pasadena (360) 19, \$400.

M. Willis to B. F. West, lot 19, subdivision
 10, block 1, orado street, Pasadena, \$300.

R. W. Hinder, lot 19, subdivision 10, block 1,
 Vineyard Land and Water Company, Pa-
 dena, \$300.

C. S. Cristy et ux to H. Goodwin, lot 2, block
 1, Colgrove, \$10.

P. Reyes et ux to N. J. Peterson, lot 19,
 Los Angeles street in Reyes tract, (85)
 19, \$100.

E. Smith to her husband, EW 1/4 SW 1/4
 T. 1, and 10 acres NW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 3, T.
 1, R. 14 W., \$100.

A. J. Wallace et ux to M. W. Johnson, lot
 Madison avenue, block 1, San Pasqual tra-
 ct, \$100.

F. W. Shepherd to H. M. Warren, lot
 block 18, Woolfolk Orchard tract, \$400.

E. W. Douglas, lot 19, subdivision 10,
 20, Webster, part of E. J. Martin's subdivi-

block N, San Pasqual tract, Pasadena, 1
W. Hottel to T. B. Hoffman, lots 1 to 1
er, 1901. \$1,000.
sion, South Pasadena, grant.
M. Goldschmidt to C. J. Waldenfeld, 1
er, 1901. \$100.
14 W. 1800.
C. H. Matthey et ux to I. Gottschalk,
er, 1901. \$1,000.
Westlake Terrace tract; lots 15 and 16
and Breed subdivision Mathew & Pickett tr
lot 50 and part 29, Highland tract, 1
er, 1901. \$1,000.
Hancock's survey, \$5900.
E. G. Lattin et ux to J. Gafford, lots 1
er, 1901. \$3,240.
United States of America to T. E. Met
er, 1901. \$1,000.
E. G. Lattin et ux to J. Gafford, lots 1
er, 1901. \$3,240.
T. T. Torton to C. Hoffman, part 3, N. 5,
6, 7, 8, T. N. R. 11 W. \$50.
er, 1901. \$1,000.
Daman & Millard's subdivision Shaw tr
agreement, \$730.
B. Kendall et ux to M. H. Jorden, lot 6,
er, 1901. \$1,000.
Pasqual tract, Pasadena, \$5500.
C. Taylor to A. J. Killworth, lot 6,
er, 1901. \$1,000.
McQuilling's subdivision, Pa
dena, \$3000.
F. W. de Shepherd to A. L. Janes, 100

\$1213.
G Kiehlmeyer, lot 5 to M Brower, lot
and 32, block 16, Border City, \$100.
J. H. Kiehlmeyer, lot 5 to M S. Shaw, lot
B6, Clabelle tract, \$700.
Sheriff to B Burns, lot 22, Calbraith
tract, \$100.
J W Wofskil to B R Persinger, lot
11, Wofskil Orchard tract, \$400.
H F Fletcher to C L Tupper, 1
place Bros. subdivision block C. San Pas
co, Pasadena, \$100.
H F Fletcher et al to C L Tupper, 1
same tract, \$4500.

SUMMARY.

Deeds.....	
Special.....	
Total.....	\$38,660.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Silver.

In the bimetallic convention at Chicago yesterday, ex-Senator Hill of Colorado declared that no boundary can be set to the divergence that may be reached between gold and silver hereafter. If we should restore silver to its old place, he believed, we could force other nations to adopt bimetallicism.

J. R. Dossett of Wisconsin presented a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to coin both gold and silver, in such ratio of weight that the bullion in a silver dollar shall equal the bullion in a gold dollar.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada predicted disaster if England called for the \$500,000,000 which we owe her.

Uncle Sam is today like a sick patient, around whose bed stand a group of doctors, each of whom looks wide, feels his pulse and prescribes a different remedy.

On every hand one may hear of panaceas for the financial malady, warranted to cure. A few days ago the self-styled "Monarch of the Dailies" solicited the views of California country editors on the subject, and printed 'em, to the extent of over a page. Now, the average country editor is a good judge of the purchasing power of silver, as contradistinguished from the filling power of pumpkins and potatoes, when exchanged for a year's subscription, but what he does not know about the relation between gold and silver would fill a large book.

Hence, we are, unfortunately, still in the dark.

It is taken for granted, by most of these writers, that California is a "silver State." Is this so?

Her whole history—whether wisely or unwisely—is strongly in the opposite direction. She refused, for years, to accept United States currency, except at a ruinous discount, and thereby, without doubt, committed a serious mistake. But she is not now, and never has been, a "silver State." And the free coinage of silver will not solve the existing financial problem for her, or for the country, unless every silver dollar so coined be made by the government worth one hundred cents in gold.

Since prescriptions are the order of the day, let The Times present the following:

First—Let Congress pass a joint resolution to the effect that the government will PROTECT ALL of its issues of money, whether of gold or silver coin, silver notes and other paper money, and even fractional currency or subsidiary coinage, by paying dollar for dollar IN GOLD COIN, upon presentation of the same by any holder at the treasury or any sub-treasury in amounts exceeding \$10.

Second—Let Congress at once authorize a twenty-year 3 per cent. gold bond issue of not less than \$100,000,000 nor more than \$200,000,000, to redeem, if need be, a like amount of outstanding silver notes, silver coin and paper currency—such issue to be backed by a sufficient gold reserve in the treasury, which could be collected by the sale of such gold-bearing bonds.

Third—Let Congress confine the coinage of silver to metal produced within the United States, and put into circulation just so much silver as can be kept floating at 100 cents on the dollar.

The effect of these measures would be to restore confidence throughout the country. To do this, and to prevent a loss to the people of perhaps \$500,000,000, through further business crashes and continued commercial depression, the government could well afford to spend \$10,000,000 annually in interest, which would be more than the cost of putting upon the money markets of the world \$300,000,000 in gold bonds at 3 per cent. That these bonds would be taken with avidity by foreign purchasers, and also by American investors there can be no doubt, and now in concealment in private hands and the treasury's coffers would soon be filled with the necessary gold reserve. Holders of silver notes and of silver-bearing certificates would be only too glad to surrender their fluctuating holdings for gold coin or gold notes, dollar for dollar, while as to silver coin used in the business of the country, being then raised to par, its holders would no longer be afraid of it, for it would pass current in all public, commercial and private transactions at its face value.

Make it lawful for silver to be received in amounts of \$10 and less for all dues, whether government or private, and millions of it would remain in circulation as subsidiary coinage, and in lieu of the old fractional currency. No man would then refuse to take a silver dollar for its face value, and the retail business of the country would go on with old-time activity and security.

Above all, we would have a circulating medium, or mediums, consisting of gold, silver and notes, all classes of which would be worth 100 cents on the dollar.

Fourth—Repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The government is not bound to buy the product of the silver mines of the world, any more than it is bound to buy the product of the cornfields, or copper mines of the country. We cannot force an inferior silver dollar into universal circulation, on a parity with gold, by the process of legislation, any more than we can make men moral by act of Congress. We have tried it—and ineffectually. But we can make every silver dollar worth 100 cents by the simple process of Congress declaring, by joint

resolution, that it will pay dollar for dollar in gold, and providing the gold to do it with.

Fifth—The issuing of \$200,000,000 of gold money would satisfy the demand for an expanded currency, and yet the wildcat would have no encouragement to come out of his lair.

Sixth—Thus restore confidence, and the national banks would not be compelled to keep 10 per cent. or more of their deposits in their vaults, in anticipation of a run, which is now liable to come upon them like a thief in the night.

Finally, let the friends of silver remember that there are some things which are possible; others impossible. However ardently we may desire it, we cannot overcome the law of supply and demand, nor can we, by legislation, make the world pay a dollar for 50 cents' worth of metal.

Carl Browne.

The members of the bimetallic convention at Chicago must feel greatly flattered at the presence in their midst of that inexpressible fraud and fakir, Carl Browne, who yesterday "shot off his mouth" to the extent of several hundred words of Associated Press report.

This long-haired, beak-nosed, freckled, half-naked, who calls himself an artist, because he, in common with monkeys and children, has the ability to deface white paper with black lead—which he does in a manner that would disgrace a first-grade pupil—has organized a league of some sort, to be run of course, for revenue only. Since he dealt out nauseous taffy to the Southern Pacific Company in one of his disreputable sheets—which should have been impounded for public solicitation—he has resided on a comfortable ranch in Napa county.

A nice sort of a character this, to champion the cause of the down-trodden people.

The silverites ought to purge themselves of such cattle as Carl Browne if they desire to retain the respect of the people.

Another of those brutal, long-distance horse-races took place recently in Austria, under government support. The distance was 180 miles, which the winner covered in thirty and one-half hours. Three horses died on the road, which was rough and mountainous. No fatality occurred in the cowboy race to Chicago, but our Western ponies are made of different stuff from these high-bred European horses. As a test of speed and endurance on part of man and beast, these races are all very well. If changes are made on the road, if the man desires to wear himself out for the sake of glory or lucre, it is all right, but it is not fair to subject a dumb brute to needless torture.

There seems to be something in the free atmosphere of the United States which leads even the priests of the Catholic Church to assume an independence which they would scarcely dream of in Europe. The Pope has been having a great deal of trouble with the American officials of his church during the past year. Archbishop Corrigan, who has repeatedly refused to obey the orders of Satolli, the Papal legate, who was recently sent from Rome, has been summoned to a personal interview with the Pope, so that he may have a chance of explaining his conduct.

J. N. E. Wilson, the Insurance Commissioner, very ingeniously admits that the position of Insurance Commissioner is purely a political one; that he has no knowledge of the insurance business and is not even acquainted with the names of a dozen insurance companies, which were mentioned to him. If the State must have a political Insurance Commissioner, would it not be well to have another one who understands his business, for the sake of the people who insure?

One of the chief dangers of this epidemic of lynching in the Southern States is the facility with which innocent men may suffer for the guilty during a height of popular outburst of indignation. A few days ago two men were strung up after being brutally beaten, and the word of one innocent victim, who for all that anyone knew, might have had a grudge against these men. It is a very bad state of affairs that prevails just now in the South.

When poison or dynamite fall in royalist hands to make a stir in Hawaii, the innocent walking-stick gets in its work. Unauthorized use of his name by irresponsible parties on the occasion of the cane presentation to Claus Spreckels has led the American Minister at the islands to enter a vigorous protest.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, who left Honolulu July 27 for Washington, where he will assist Minister Thurston, is one of the best posted men living on Hawaiian affairs. A man of sound learning, formerly head of the geological department of the provisional government, modest and unassuming, withal, he will greatly assist to raise opinion in Washington concerning the ruling classes of the islands.

The new Superintendent of Schools is clearly making a mistake. In reopening the schools at the early date which has been set, viz: the High School on September 1st and the other schools on the 15th of that month. As is well known to those who have been residents of Southern California for any length of time, September is quite the warmest and most disagreeable month of the year, and the opening of the schools

should be opened a day before October 1. It is to be hoped, for the sake particularly of the pupils who are called upon to climb the High-school hill, that Superintendent Brown will reconsider the matter and make the school opening October 1 all along the line, as has been the rule heretofore. There is no good reason why it should not be done, and no harm can come from taking into consideration the comfort of pupils and teachers to this extent.

There is doubtless a good measure of disappointment in store for the class who are looking to the extra session of Congress as a panacea for all the country's financial ills. There will be a large measure of talk, long drawn out debates, and a wearing and extended session before anything practically helpful is accomplished by the united wisdom of our Democratic statesmen. They will give the people a chance to "learn to labor and to wait."

Says the Washington Star: "Viewed impartially, the situation seems to indicate anything but a business-like session, points, in fact, to delay which will probably join the extraordinary and the regular session into one, and that means that no legislative relief need be looked for before July 1, 1894."

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" is what our Eastern friends are evidently thinking, for a Philadelphia paper says that "California fruit in Eastern markets will be very cheap this year. For want of capital the canners who have contracted for the growing crops will have to ship them in their natural state. This will be one of the golden linings to the silver cloud." But this hope of theirs may prove somewhat premature, as our banks are again loaning money, and the great canneries of the State will not be compelled to shut down, while the fruit-growers take their choice between letting their fruit rot on the ground or shipping it in its natural state.

Another atrocious misuse of power by the Pension Office has come to light. Hiram Weeks of Minneapolis served four years in the Union army, participated in forty-three battles—Gettysburg being one of them—and now declared to be "dying of gangrene of the foot, the result of wounds received in the service," has had his pension of \$6 per month discontinued, without any examination, or the assigning of any reason. This is another instance where "the change" the people voted for does not appear to have been the change they really thought they would get.

The United States don't pay its vice-presidents a salary that has a fortune in it, but Adlai is getting lots of fun out of the place, if we may judge from the omissions that have everywhere fallen to his lot on his travels.

Senator Jones has announced that he will tie up the Senate on the silver question. The Senator's noisy prattle has a mischievous tone to it that is not altogether commended by the thinking public.

With the present low price of silver it will serve a useful purpose for the Sunday contribution plate. The wealthiest churchman can give a dime and yet not feel impoverished.

Mr. Cleveland pauses in his work of digging fish-words to write his message. It implies a spirit of self-sacrifice on his part that the country should not fail to note.

Ex-Secretary Noble says that the main trouble with the situation is that "currency has belied its name and is no longer current."

Gold is coming from Europe, and Mrs. Lease has ceased talking. There is hope in the situation.

The products of Democracy: Gov. Altgeld, Gov. Walte and Johann Most.

WHITE ON SILVER.

The Senator Has No Very Decided Views on Finance.

(San Francisco Call, Tuesday.) Senator Stephen M. White arrived yesterday and will leave for Washington this evening. When seen at the Palace Hotel last night he said:

"I have no idea that I shall be in California again for any length of time for a year, at least. Along about the latter part of September I hope to get away for a few days in order to return to Los Angeles and settle up my household affairs. I shall not take time to go to Washington now, because of the heat, but they will be with me at the capital next winter."

"What do I think will be done at the approaching session of Congress? During its earlier stages I am of the opinion that the financial question alone will engross the time of both houses. Of course, we will have the right to consider any bills that may come up, but the chances are that we will have no time for anything except finance."

"What will be the best to be done? I cannot say. The finances of the country are in a most deplorable condition, and something should be done to restore confidence. After all, you understand, the monetary question is largely one of sentiment, and a depression such as the present is not necessarily an indication of a scarcity of coin. The fact of the matter is, or at least such is my opinion, that there is more money in California today than there has been for years. Coming up from Los Angeles a few days ago, for instance, an old lady boarded the train with a heavy valise, and as the brakeman assisted her up the steps of the car he said: 'Why, this feels as if it might be filled with gold.'"

"Well, it contains all I have," was the reply. "I'm not going to take any chances on putting it in the banks."

"That is the feeling that is almost general at present, and the one that we must get rid of. How to do it I confess I am at a loss to know. The Sherman bill, I think, should be repealed, but it seems to me some substitute should be agreed upon in the meantime. Personally I am inclined to favor free coinage, but no man is big enough to settle this question in his own mind. The matter should be discussed carefully and calmly, and some measure agreed upon that will give the proper, speedy relief. Partisanship will not enter into this struggle, which will be a long and bitter one, and no man can force either side will probably fail of approval, and in the end it is likely that some compromise will be effected that will prove satisfactory to all reasonable people."

MRS. WALTON'S CASE.

People Who Knew Her in Iowa.

A Decided Difference of Opinion Seems to Exist.

Some Declare That Her Sickness Was Feigned.

While Others Insist That It Was Genuine.

The Main Points at Issue as Yet Not Determined—Conflicting Testimony.

There is a large Iowa contingent resident in Los Angeles, hailing from the city of Belle Plaine, all of whom have known Mrs. A. C. Walton, formerly Daniels, from her removal to Dakota and California. Nearly all of these former Iowans were yesterday given the opportunity to contribute their testimony as to the reputation for physical health, at the time of their acquaintance with her, of the woman who claims restoration through divine favor.

The weight of evidence of many of these people is strong against divine interposition, although only as it has been claimed in her case, and yet it must be asserted that the vital points in the so-called "healing" seem to remain untouched.

The effort has been made to prove that Mrs. Walton, then Daniels, while a resident of Iowa, and while a resident of Coronado Beach, was whimsical, fond of notoriety, apt to be deluded with new beliefs, and was looked upon as unreliable. The truth of each of these charges is, however, in dispute, and yet the foundation of the great change which she claims to have experienced has not been shaken.

The Iowans, however, who at various times during the past few years, have left Belle Plaine and settled in Los Angeles, are widely scattered. One family was found in a country cottage a long distance away, across Brooklyn Heights. The man is a ranchman. An elderly couple have a neat home on Boyle avenue, in the city. Another, who has his office on Spring street, lives well out toward Pico Heights, where his family was seen. There is a lovely home on Pico street, where old times were being discussed yesterday, and where a reporter was fortunate in finding still other Belle Plaine residents, who were guests for the day. Here acquaintances were met who had known Mrs. Walton before she contracted her present illness. A prominent business man of Brooklyn knew her, and her former husband for twenty years. There are numerous others, whose offices and residences are scattered throughout the city, who have a distinct remembrance of the ex-husband and his family.

Mrs. Walton has said that her previous domestic history is a private affair, to which the public has no right. In a measure, this is true. The object of yesterday's investigation was to prove, if possible, her previous physical condition, and whether, as claimed by some, she has been an acknowledged victim of hysteria, and whether, as others declare, the burden of hysterical type, which she has been suffering from, has been changed to a sane and sane condition. Some of the belief that much of her illness for years has been feigned. Others regard it as real, and that she has been a great sufferer. A young man, "the mother says, and he has rheumatism," she asks, why don't you let her suffer? It is a question that is impossible to answer.

It must be borne in mind that none of those who are denouncing the present alleged cure of Mrs. Walton as a fraudulent one, have seen Mrs. Walton or known anything of her physical condition since coming to California. The only two who have known her on Coronado Beach, if a woman has lain in bed for twenty-eight months, and then suddenly arises and walks about, and is able to do so, and does not look upon her as one of the elect whom the Lord would have chosen to heal. One former neighbor admitted that he had been a great sufferer, and could not heal now, as centuries ago. I believe that he can. But I don't believe he would do it for Mrs. Walton."

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High Sounding Names.

(Robert Louis Stevenson's) Most men of letters have high sounding names. Pym and Hakabuk may do pretty well, but they must not think of being called by such names. And you could not find a better case in point than that of the English admirals Drake and Rooke and Hawke and Pickens and so on. Froebster, Rodney, Boscawen, Foul Weather, Jack Byron are all good names to catch the eye in a page of the destination have high sounding names. Benbow has a bull dog quality that suits the man's character, and it teaches back to the child who were his true comrades for plainness, tenacity and pluck. Raleigh is a name of a general, and signifies a man of bold conduct in the field. It is impossible to judge of Blake or Nelson, no names current among men being so full of suggestion as his. But enough, and very appropriate in this connection, that the latter was greatly taken with his Sicilian title, "Duke of Calabria," and "Duke of Calabria," says Southey: "Duke of Calabria" was said in Dahomey would have been called a strong name. It was a sailor's name, and certainly to no man could it be more applicable. Admiral in itself is one of the most satisfactory of names, and has a noble sound and a very proud history, and Columbus thought so highly of it that he enfolded his heirs to sign themselves with the name as long as the house should last.

Female Pirates.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Two of the most extraordinary pirates who formerly scourged the waters of the West Indies were women. One of them was Mary Read. She was a native of England, and had been dressed as a boy from childhood for the purpose of hiding a family secret. At one time she served on a British war vessel, where her sex was not suspected. Finally she took passage on a vessel bound for China, which was captured by a pirate. Having nothing better to do, she adopted the piratical trade. One of her cut-throat shipmates was Anne Bonny, also disguised as a man. Anne, not imagining that Mary was a woman, fell in love with her, revealing her own sex. Mary was thus obliged to make a similar revelation. These two extraordinary pirates, and their part with the men in every conflict, while fighting bravely their ship was at length taken by a war vessel. They were both put in the stocks at Jamaica, where Mary died in prison. It is not certain what became of Anne, but she was not executed.

THE METHODISTS.

Plan for a Seaside Resort at Santa Monica.

At the quarterly session of the Los Angeles Methodist district conference, held in the Methodist Church in Santa Monica last June, a very liberal proposition was made to erect a new building on the part of the Santa Fe Railroad, touching a project looking toward the erection of buildings, etc., in Santa Monica, for the exclusive use of the Methodists in Southern California. A committee was appointed by the conference to look into the matter and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held in Los Angeles on August 1st. This committee, through Rev. Dr. Stevenson, has completed its report and shows that the above railroad company have offered to donate five acres of land for the site of the new building, and build thereon a pavilion capable of seating 2500 people. They have offered to pipe water on the land and build sidewalks, and also build a number of cottages for renting purposes. They will, besides, give ground free to any one desiring to erect a tent or cottage upon it. In return for their liberality the railroad people ask that the conference rent the cottages only for residence purposes and also that the district conference be held at the pavilion as well as next summer's camp-meeting.

It is expected that the conference at its coming session will accept the proposition, and if so, the work of construction, owing to the lateness of the season, will be delayed until next year.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Second Day of the Alliance Summer School.

A Noticeable Increase in the Attendance—Interesting Papers Read Before the Body—Today's Programme in Full.

Yesterday was the second day of the summer school of the Presbyterian Alliance, which is holding its interesting sessions in the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena. The attendance was noticeably larger than on the opening day, and all the papers read possessed a high degree of excellence.

The afternoon session began shortly after 2 o'clock, in the lecture-room. The opening exercises, consisting of singing and prayer, were conducted by Rev. S. H. Welles, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Rev. H. B. Gage of Riverside was introduced as the first speaker. The subject of his paper was "Why Not Immerse?" The address was a very timely one, and was well received by the audience. He was present only to discuss the proper mode of administering baptism, and in the course of an able and interesting argument that lasted for an hour he presented a strong array of facts in favor of sprinkling, as opposed to immersion. Some time was devoted to a discussion of the Greek derivation of the word "baptism," as a result of which it is evident that its meaning is not restricted to immersion, and that the scriptural instances were cited where baptism was administered by other means than immersion. Indeed it was claimed that all scripture teaches that immersion is not the Christian mode of administering this sacred rite. A candidate by immersion. Then it pointed out how in apostolic days this ceremony was performed at any time and place without preparation, from which it is inferred that immersion could not have been the method employed. Among Rev. Gage's most attentive listeners were Rev. Mr. Harris of the Baptist Church and Rev. Mr. Garvin of the Methodist Church.

The Christian paper of the afternoon was read by Judge J. W. McKim of Los Angeles, on the subject, "What Qualifications for Suffrage May the State Require of its Citizens?" The address was in the nature of a review of the late election franchise, as they exist in the different States. The distinction between natural and political rights was clearly drawn. While governments are established to preserve such rights to each individual, they must, in turn, demand the surrender of certain rights and liberties. The individual for the common good. Referring to our naturalization laws, the speaker favored the application of more stringent methods to debar from citizenship the undesirable class of foreigners. The address was well received, and held the close attention of all present. After a general discussion of the subjects above mentioned, the meeting adjourned.

The evening session was held in the main auditorium of the hotel. The opening exercises, which included singing and a prayer by Rev. H. W. Crabbe of Los Angeles, Dr. Barnum, an Eastern visitor, presided at the big organ. A collection was taken up to defray the incidental expenses. The paper of the evening was read by Rev. J. B. Stewart of Pasadena on the subject "The Unscholarly Search of a Lower Criticism," which was delightfully handled in the style so characteristic of the learned divine. It was a vigorous defense of the Bible as it is now, whether or not it is free from errors. It is the word of God and the only rule of faith and practice as it stands today. Due tribute was paid to the great cause of education, and the course was well rounded. The preachers and Sunday-school teachers were advised to keep their learning in the background and expound the gospel simply so that all may understand. The Bible must be the preacher's authority and be kept ready for constant reference. Lack of time and space prevents further reference to this paper, which was one of the most interesting that has yet been read before the alliance.

Today's programme will be as follows:

2:00 p.m.—"Petroleum Ecclesiastically Considered." Samuel Minor, Esq.; "About My Bible." Dr. J. D. Moody.

7:30 p.m.—"Is There a Liberalistic Trend?" Rev. R. H. Hartley; "What Change, if Any, Appears in the Current Evangelical Belief of Christendom Touching the Doctrine of Future Punishment?" Rev. D. R. Colmery.

Tomorrow will be the closing day of the alliance, and the exercises will be held at the Rubio Canyon Pavilion. There will be an afternoon and evening session. The visitors will take the 9 a.m. Terminal train from Los Angeles and spend the day in the mountains, and the papers will be read at reduced rates to members presenting certificates, which may be obtained today from Rev. N. H. G. Fife.

(New York Weekly) Old Friend. Was your daughter's marriage a success? Hostess. O, a great success. She's traveling in Europe on the alimony.

NOT AFFECTED.

The Los Angeles Packing-house is All Right.

John Cudaby Not Interested in the Local Establishment—An Interview With Mr. Maurice, the Manager in Los Angeles.

The failure of John Cudaby, the pork packer, in Chicago Monday will have no effect upon the Los Angeles packing-house, for the reason that John Cudaby has nothing to do with the firm owning the Los Angeles establishment. The head of the latter concern is Michael Cudaby, and it was Michael who recently visited Los Angeles and started going the enterprise which has since been realized. There are four Cudabys who are large pork packers and grain operators, and they are all brothers. They are not united in their interests, however, for John and Patrick are together, and Michael and Edward A. are together as separate concerns. John and Patrick have large packing concerns at Milwaukee, Louisville and Cincinnati, while the interests of Michael and his brother Edward are at Omaha, Kansas City and now at Los Angeles. John Cudaby has long been famous as one of the most extensive operators in food products in the United States; he is both a "bull" and a "bear," "long" in some things and "short" in others, so there is no certainty upon which side of the market in any given commodity he may be found; in pork products, however, his packing interests usually place him on the "bull" side, and it was as a "bull" operator that he was caught in the squeeze of Monday.

A fact which is also well known is that John Cudaby was largely interested in the Mutual Bank of Milwaukee, which recently failed, and it is believed that large sums of his money are tied up at present in that institution, so that he was unable to control them in his operations, and this is taken as one of the important causes of his failure. "Of one thing I am very sure," remarked a gentleman yesterday, who knows John Cudaby very well, and that is that Cudaby has no money. He has got a snug sum somewhere, and we shall hear from him again."

A reporter of The Times visited the packing works yesterday afternoon and interviewed Mr. Maurice, who is in charge there. The gentleman reiterated the above concerning the difference between the firms of Michael and John Cudaby, declaring the only effect the Los Angeles packing-house would feel from the failure would be a slight lowering in the price of pork. Mr. Maurice was, at the time, in his shirt sleeves, vigorously poking the hams of a stout porker with a long stick, which porker declined to run down a gang plank from a boxcar to the packing-house yards.

There were three carloads of these hogs that were then being unloaded, and they had reached here yesterday from Fresno.

"Where do you get the most of your hogs from?" was asked.

"From the counties north of us," was the reply. "They are sent here from 'way up in Kings county; they are good hogs, too. We sent men out around Los Angeles county, trying to stir up farmers, but they didn't stir very lively. Farmers about here seem to have an exorbitant idea of what hogs are worth; they want 8 and 10 cents a pound for them, and won't sell them for less. We think 6 cents is a good price for hogs on the average. A man came here yesterday to sell his hogs, and said that when we gave 8 cents per pound we could have his hogs, that he could sell them to the Chinamen and get that much. I never heard what the Chinamen did with them as yet."

"We are not packing it, certainly," was the reply. "We can't pack anything the way prices are now. We are killing an average of seventy-five hogs per day and turning out almost ten thousand pounds of meat daily. We sell it all fresh to local concerns. We render lard, and that, too, we sell here. We are shipping nothing. We are now working about thirty men, and we kill every day; it takes us about three hours to kill, doing it all in the morning. If we pressed we could do it all in an hour. These hogs are getting in now we shall not kill for forty-eight hours. We give them that long to freshen up after their ride, and get the main bulk of the hogs here in twenty-four hours, and the twenty-four hours preceding their demise we let them go without food, so they all die hungry."

Mr. Maurice closed by saying: "Taking all things together, the company has done about as well as could be expected, considering that they have got to build up the hog-raising industry about them. The conditions are all favorable to a large annual growth of hogs. All the people here are in an incentive, a market close at hand. That they now have, and the good effects of it will shortly be seen."

SOLVENT CREDITS.

Further Inquired into by the Board of Equalization.

The Board of Equalization was in session as usual yesterday.

The firm of K. Cohn & Co. had been cited to show cause why the assessment on its solvent credits should not be raised from \$10 to \$55,000.

R. Altschul, the bookkeeper, appeared for the firm, and stated that there were no solvent credits in the possession of the firm on March 1. The concern was at that time owing \$200,000.

When asked to whom this money was owing, Mr. Altschul said it was not the business of the firm to divulge. Chairman Nickell said that the object of the board was to find where such money was, so as to be able to assess it, but the witness still declined to give the names asked for.

Mr. Newman of the firm of K. Cohn & Co. had been cited to show why he should not be raised for solvent credits from nothing to \$55,000. He stated that he never had a private bank account in his life and that he did all his business through the firm, of which he was a member. The firm owed him on March 1 between \$40,000 and \$50,000. If the firm were today to pay its debts it would not have money enough to do it and would have to sell real estate in order to liquidate them.

ness experience, had found that the interest required to be paid on money borrowed would more than make up for the profits of taking such a course.

In answer to this Mr. Newman said that the firm could borrow the funds at 6 per cent. and could make about 8 per cent. on them. The borrowing could be gained by borrowing the money, of course the firm would not borrow it.

The matter was taken under advisement till August 12.

Solomon Hubbard had been ordered to show cause why he should not be raised from nothing to \$55,000. He stated that he had only about \$500 in the bank on March 1, and that amount had been deposited so as to pay a debt nearly due. The citation was dismissed.

H. W. Hellman had been cited to show why his solvent credits should not be raised from nothing to \$100,000. He testified that on March 1 he had no money in his possession and none due him, which was his only asset by mortgage. The citation was dismissed.

S. S. Chaffee appeared by attorney in response to a citation to show why he should not be raised from nothing to \$40,000. Mr. Chaffee's affidavit stated that his bank account, as shown across his face, that his money was a special deposit. The affidavit stated that he had no credits not secured by mortgages. Further hearing was continued till this afternoon.

A number of other property-owners were heard, after which the board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY BANK.

The Safe Deposit Vaults Sold Yesterday.

A Dividend of 10 Per Cent. Expected in a Short Time—The County

PETITIONS DENIED.

Koll and Shields's Claims Not Preferred.

No Prior Rights on Funds of the City Bank.

Verdict of Acquittal in the Chinese Murder Case.

The Result of the Trial Farther in the Nature of a Surprise—The Rape Case to Come Up Today—Court Notes.

Upon the petitions of Hermann Koll and A. M. Shields, who asked that their claims against the defunct City Bank be declared preferred claims and be paid in priority to the general creditors, Judge Shaw yesterday rendered an opinion deciding contrary to the requests of the petitioners. The claim in each case was that the money which was alleged that the defunct bank received on behalf of the petitioners never became the property of the City Bank, but was held by it in trust and was mingled with other property, and in that condition had come into the hands of the receiver.

"As there will be other cases involving the same questions discussed in these," stated the court in the opinion, "I have given the matter very thorough consideration, although I have come to the conclusion that the evidence does not sustain the cases as claimed by the several petitioners. The best statement of the doctrine of equity upon the question involved is that of Judge Bradley in *Frelinghuysen vs. Nye*, which is quoted and approved by Judge Ross in *County of San Diego vs. Bank*, and is as follows:

"Formerly, the equitable right of following misapplied money into the hands of the party receiving it depended upon the ability of identifying it. This right was first extended to the proceeds of the property, namely, to that which was procured in place of it by exchange or sale; but if it became confused with other property of the same kind as an undivided estate, it was not distinguishable, without any fault on the part of the possessor, the equity was lost. Finally, however, it has been held as the better doctrine that confusion does not destroy the equity entirely, but converts it into a charge upon the entire mass, giving to the party injured by the unlawful diversion a priority of right over the other creditors of the possessor."

"It will be seen from the above statement of the doctrine that, although the rule of equity has been largely extended in modern times, yet it still remains necessary that the fund or property, on account of which the lien or priority is claimed, to exist, be traced into the estate upon which the charge is sought to be made. This is clearly shown in the case of *Continental Bank vs. Weems*, above cited, where a clear distinction is drawn between a trust fund, which was paid into the hands of a bank, and, though indistinguishable, still remained there until the entire assets went into the hands of a receiver, and a case where such trust fund was specifically used to pay a debt of the bank, and never became a part of the assets."

"In the latter case, it was held that there was no priority, because, although the trust fund may have gone to benefit the estate in one sense, yet it did not contribute to swell the assets. None of the cases cited are contrary to this doctrine of fact (although some apparently are), except the case of *Francis vs. Evans*, 38 N. W. Reporter, 98. In that case it was held that a trust estate used by a bank specifically in payment of its debts was still a charge upon the entire assets of the bank. This, however, I believe to be the only case to be found which declares this doctrine. In every other case which I have seen, the fact has appeared that the trust fund at some time entered into and became specifically a part of the general estate of the trustee, or became mingled with some particular portion of its estate."

"The facts in the case of the petitioner Koll come clearly within the doctrine laid down in *Bank vs. Weems*, above referred to. From the affidavits and testimony in the case, it appears that Koll, on June 17, left with the City Bank for collection, a draft on a bank in Omaha; that the City Bank on the same day forwarded the draft to the First National Bank of San Francisco with directions to credit the proceeds to the City Bank. The City Bank was at that time in debt to the First National Bank named on general account, and the First National Bank on the 19th of June credited the amount of said draft to the City Bank, and the same went to reduce the amount of said indebtedness. On June 20 the City Bank closed its doors, and on the 21st a receiver was appointed. It thus appears that the draft of the petitioner Koll never entered into or became any part of the assets which have gone into the hands of the receiver, but, on the contrary, it was used by the City Bank to pay a part of its debt to the First National Bank of San Francisco. It therefore follows that the petitioner can have no priority over other creditors on account of said draft."

"In regard to the petition of Shields, I am of the opinion from the evidence that before the bank closed its doors, the amount of the collection in deposit had been properly credited to the general account of said Shields subject to check, and that the relation of said bank to said Shields was not that of a trustee, or of a debtor."

"In regard to the claim of Neville, it appears that the check left by him with the bank for collection on June 3 was delivered with the understanding that it would not become subject to check, nor credited as a general deposit, until the said bank had made collection of the proceeds. The City Bank forwarded the check to the Hanover National Bank for collection, and the Hanover bank, on June 14, collected the same and informed the City Bank of the fact by mail. This information was received by the City Bank on June 19, and the amount was then credited to the account of Neville. It appears, also, that prior to the delivery of said check for collection, Neville was a customer of the bank, and had a sum of money there on deposit. From this it is clear that the proceeds of said check, when collected, became a general deposit in the hands of the bank, subject to check by the petitioner. The relation, therefore, between them was that of debtor and creditor, and not trustee and beneficiary, and hence there could be no charge upon general assets. It is, therefore, ordered that the petition of each petitioner be denied."

SEEMS FOR RELEASE.

A motion was yesterday offered in Department One in which it was prayed that George H. Everett be released

from custody on a writ of habeas corpus. Everett is the man who was accused of committing adultery with Mrs. Nellie Wagstaff, the young woman who deserted her husband at Murietta several weeks ago. Mrs. Wagstaff had been on intimate terms with the Everett family, and when she left the place Everett disappeared for a few days also. It was then learned that the two had registered at a hotel in Pomona, remaining there for nearly a week together, occupying the same apartments. Then Everett went back to his home at Murietta, and Mrs. Wagstaff departed in the opposite direction. Everett was shortly afterward arrested and examined on the charge of adultery, and committed by the justice of Pomona to await trial. The writ of habeas corpus was asked for on the ground that the commitment was made without probable cause. Judge Smith listened to arguments on both sides of the question, and then ordered that the matter be taken under advisement.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED. Deputy Clerk Sessions yesterday received the Supreme Court decision in the case of Sullivan et al., respondents, vs. Moorhead, appellants. The plaintiffs and defendant entered into an agreement October 10, 1889, for the exchange of certain lands. The defendant agreed to convey certain property in Los Angeles, known as lots 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Pomona and Mills' subdivision of the Hollenbeck tract, together with the houses thereon, situate from Nos. 706 to 712 New Main street, inclusive. In February, 1890, the plaintiffs ascertained that through mistake or otherwise the deed of conveyance did not embrace all the land which the defendant had agreed to convey to them, and therefore began suit to compel a revision of the deed.

The case was tried without a jury and judgment rendered in plaintiffs' favor. A new trial was demanded, but denied, and from this order and the judgment defendant appealed.

After reviewing the testimony the Supreme Court says: "The question of a mistake, the issue between the parties, and the court found upon the conflict of evidence before it that the instrument had been executed as the result of such mistake." The judgment and order of the lower court were, therefore, affirmed.

YESTERDAY was the time set for the trial of Henry J. Farber, the rape thief, but the cause was not taken up for several reasons. The defendant was brought into court at 10 o'clock, at which time his counsel, W. H. Young, Esq., moved for a continuance on account of the absence of a material witness. In the afternoon the same motion was renewed on affidavit being offered which set forth that the absent witness was one Fuller, who was alleged to have slept with Farber in Riverside at the time the assault on Miss Cummings was committed. The court overruled the motion, but allowed the case to go over until today owing to the lack of jurors.

AN MOON ACQUITT. The jury in the Chinese murder case late last evening returned a verdict of acquittal and were discharged, after being out over twenty-four hours.

From the first it looked as if a disagreement would result, but the verdict brought in was not generally expected, and considerable surprise was manifested when it was learned that an agreement on the verdict had been reached.

Court Notes. Judge McKinley yesterday ordered the case of *Bryson vs. Derrick* continued until today for further hearing.

In the suit to quiet title of Smith vs. Millard a decree was ordered as prayed for by Judge Smith yesterday.

Mrs. O. N. Smith appeared yesterday in Department One as plaintiff in an action for divorce brought against J. J. Smith. The default of the defendant was duly entered, but there being no corroborative testimony, the case was ordered continued until such could be had.

Judge Smith signed an order in the case of *Miller vs. the City Bank*, yesterday, directing that the receiver be allowed to sell certain fixtures at a particular price offered.

A complaint was yesterday filed by Augustin A. de Hellman in an action for divorce against Joseph Hellman.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company has commenced suit against J. A. Glass and others to condemn a right-of-way through El Encino ranch.

The federal grand jury was in session yesterday. Alfred James, the foreman, was excused from further duty on account of sickness, and W. J. Washburn was designated to act in that capacity.

Arrivals at the County Jail. Four persons were brought to the County Jail yesterday. One of them was William Haley, the forger, who had been taken from the City Prison, Antonio Aryan and Refugio Camillo were brought from San Jose township by Constables Stanker and Gilbert, respectively. They were both booked for peevishness.

Birdie Powers, a Pasadena woman, was brought by Constable Slater. Birdie was booked for fifty days for keeping a disorderly house.

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WOMAN-HOOD has its own special medicine in Dr. Fier's Favorite Prescription. And every woman who is "run down" or overworked, every woman who suffers from any "female complaint" or weakness, needs just that remedy. With it, every disturbance, irregularity, and derangement can be permanently cured.

It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening medicine, and the only medicine for women so safe and sure that it can be guaranteed. In periodical pains, dysmenstrua, weak back, bearing-down sensations, and every kindred ailment, if it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Nothing that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

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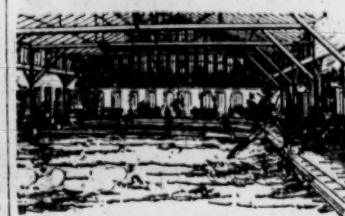
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AUCTION.

MATLOCK & REED

Will sell at auction 420 and 428 S. Spring on Wednesday, August 24, 1893, at 10 a.m. sharp, a general line of household and kitchen furniture, bedroom suits, 1 elegant mahogany suite with oval French plate mirror, cost new \$800; 1 silk upholstered and canopy rocking chair, extension tables, dining chairs, book cases, several good carpets, 1 decorated tin-ner set, glassware and cooking utensils, 1 large walnut wardrobe with heavy French plate mirror front, 1 gas cook stove, 5 baby carriages, several oil paintings, a lot of new misc. clothing and other articles.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

HOLY ROSARY ACADEMY,

Woodland, Yolo county, Cal.

This institution offers particular advantages to young ladies who wish to receive a liberal and practical education. Modern languages, Latin, drawing and painting, instrumental and vocal music. The celebrated Frank system of elocution and voice culture. Short-hand typewriting at regular prices.

Send references and apply for catalogue.

Sisters of the Holy Cross.

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring st.

For Two Hours

In the morning there is usually a dull trade seldom starts in until 10 o'clock, previous to that time very little to do. Our aim is to remedy this and equalize our trade throughout the day. To gain this end we will offer each day some extra special bargains to be sold only from 8 until 10 o'clock. We want more trading done during those hours. We are going to make it to your interest to be at our store TODAY between 8 and 10 o'clock. We will place on sale 2000 yards best quality

APRON CHECK GINGHAMS

At 5 cents per yard, regular value 8 1-3c and 10c.

Positively none sold before 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock they will be put back to the original price. COME EARLY.

Notwithstanding this great reduction we shall also offer some extra values in nearly every department.

On Sale All Day.

Look Over This List.

18-inch Black Surah, good quality, guaranteed all silk. Reduced to 45c per yard.

25-inch Cream Japanese Silk, this quality usually sells for 75c. Reduced to 50c per yard.

Black Grenadines, all silk, newest designs, we have taken our entire line and reduced to close out.

Silk Stripe Chambray's that have always sold at 65c to 75c. Reduced to 50c per yard.

Bathing Suits, ladies', gents' and children's flannel and jersey knit suits at a special discount; 20 per cent discount from regular prices.

Men's Gray Marino Under-shirts, good quality, summer weight, worth 40c. Reduced to 25c.

1000 yards good quality Cheek Nainsooks, the regular 10c quality. Reduced to 7c per yard.

Ladies' Black Satin Waists; of this line we have too many and have reduced our 55c grade to 35c.

Tourists' Rushing, 6 yards in box, good quality; regular price 35c. Reduced to 20c.

Our line of Ladies' Mohair Dusters that sold for \$7.50. Reduced to \$3.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, we have several lines that we wish to reduce. Our special prices will do that.

5 dozen Ladies' Muslin Night-dresses, regular price \$1.25. Reduced to \$1.

Ladies' White Skirts, regular price \$1. Reduced to 75c.

Look Over This List.

38-inch All-wool Black Whip Cord Suitings, one of the newest weaves. Reduced to 50c per yard.

38-inch All-wool Black Henrietta, silk finish, an excellent quality. Reduced to 50c per yard.

40-inch French Serge, navy blue, with two toned stripes. Reduced to 75c per yard.

Our entire line of Eplingline Wash Dress Suitings, to close out. Reduced to 8 1-3c per yard.

Cachemire Sublime Suitings, latest styles and colorings. Will be closed out at 10c per yard.

Ladies' Embroidered White Mull Ties, extra quality, worth 65c. Reduced to 25c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hemstitch Initial Handkerchiefs, a very fine quality, regular price 25c. Reduced to 3 for 50c.

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, newest styles, fast colors. On sale at 35c.

New designs in Silk Windsor Ties just received and placed on sale at 25c.

Gentlemen's Fast Black Half Hose, fine gauge, silk embroidered, regular value 35c. Reduced to 25c per pair.

Our 50c line of Ladies' Chemise reduced to 35c.

Our 75c line Ladies' Chemise reduced to 50c.

Our \$1 line of Ladies' Muslin Drawers. Reduced to 65c.

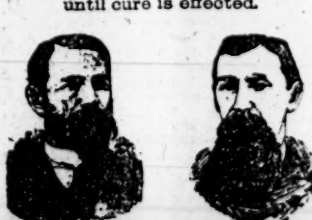
Children's Nainsook Aprons, size 2 to 7 years, regular price 75c. Reduced to 50c.

J. M. HALE & CO.

107-109 N. Spring st.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co.,

SPECIALISTS

656 S. MAIN, COR. 1TH.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 4 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles,

FISTULA, PISTULA, ULCERATION, without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE. Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles physicians who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED IN 1884

DR. B. G. COLLINS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

125 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. With the Los Angeles Optical Institute. Eyes Examined Free.

Send references and apply for catalogue.

Sisters of the Holy Cross.

RUBBER HOSE!

Finest Quality! Largest Stock! Lowest Prices!



RUBBER AND COTTON!

B. R. Brown & Son, Agts.,

Bowers Rubber Company,

28 S. SPRING ST.

STECK

PIANOS

GARDNER & ZELLNER

SOLE AGENTS,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co's

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS,

Commercial street.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

TODAY in earnest we begin a sale of Muslin Underwear that will be the largest in the history of this city. Nearly 5000 garments, comprising every garment of every kind in this house, will be placed on our counters and sold for one-half the marked prices. Nightgowns, chemise, drawers, skirts, also blouse waists, children's mull caps and hats. Aprons for ladies, misses and children, and a full line of sun bonnets. Infants' complete wardrobes, infants' and children's dresses all piled high upon the counters. You may take your pick. You may have your choice at exactly one-half the marked price. Not a piece reserved, all—every article placed before you at half price. We have a two-fold object in view in making this offer. We will begin the fall trade with the most complete stock of new goods we have ever carried. We want to familiarize you with this department, and to do a big amount of favorable advertising, we will for the fall and winter push sales in the Underwear Department in the same manner we have pushed sales in cloaks, in corsets and in dress goods. The trade of this house is showing wonderful strides. We want the public to understand that we do not build up the trade of this house by underhanded methods. We take no other house's special line and cut the prices. This is a vicious and vindictive method that one house only in this city has got down to doing. We believe in legitimate merchandising. We believe in honorable dealings. We believe in just methods, and no house ever existed and held public confidence by underhanded and unbusiness like methods. We are exclusive agent for Royal Worcester Corsets. We handle these goods for profit and for business reasons. When another house takes hold of one or two lines and cuts the price, they do it with a malicious intent, and it will certainly jeopardize their standing in this community. It simply spurs us on to increased energy. We go for the muslin underwear trade, and we will more than treble the sales from now on. You can buy muslin underwear at half price until every garment now in stock is sold. There is a chance for you. When a house begins to lose sales and standing they are liable to begin underhanded work. Buy the Royal Worcester Corset. Attend our half price sale of muslin underwear. It begins in earnest today. A small lot of the half priced corsets and waists still left. They are going.

Portier Couches,

\$8, \$10, \$12.

See our windows for the best couch for the least money ever offered. All colors. Well made. FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

225, 227, and 229 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.



GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype. Artists and other processes.

SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893,

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

To Campers:

Those intending to spend the summer season at the seaside will do well to consider the inducements offered at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island. Tickets over the Wilmington Transportation Company's line, on sale at all railroad ticket stations, carry with them the privilege of camping ground and water, free of cost. All garbage and rubbish removed from camp lots daily without charge.

Hotels and Restaurants at popular prices. Furnished tents can be rented at the Island, and with board at the restaurants, puts accommodations within the reach of every purse. For further information apply

130 WEST SECOND STREET,

Los Angeles, Cal.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,

Lace and Silk Curtains,

Portieres, Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

837-839-841 South Spring st.

N. R. Hooper

Watches, Clocks and Jewels.

Repairing Neatly Done. All work Guaranteed.

111 N. Spring St., Los Angeles

DR. H. E. SMALL, President. DR. W. A. SMITH, Manager.

LOS ANGELES DENTAL CO.

CALIFORNIA BANK BUILDING, Second and Broadway. Phone 7

THE BRIEF

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Aug. 2.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.88; at 5 p.m., 29.93. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 66 deg. and 75 deg. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg. Character of weather clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Presbyterian Alliance will hold its Friday afternoon and evening sessions at Rubo Canyon, in the music hall of the pavilion. A reunion of Presbyterian friends will be held Friday evening. Take Terminal train at 9 a.m. Friday morning, August 4, and visit the Grand Chasm and Thalhahaba Falls, and ascend the great cable incline. Rev. H. E. Howard will deliver an interesting address in the afternoon. An extra train will leave Rubo at 9:30 p.m. for Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Dr. Chamley has performed some wonderful cures of cancers recently, and made some very enthusiastic friends. Three doctors, with a microscope, assembled at the house of one of his lady patients yesterday to try to make her acknowledge that she never had cancer. The lady became indignant, and the men sneaked out.

For those procuring a certificate, a special arrangement has been made for a half-fare rate for persons attending the Presbyterian Alliance meeting at Rubo Canyon Pavilion Friday. Trains leave on the Terminal at 9 a.m. A special train will leave after the exercises, arriving at Los Angeles before 11 p.m.

An industrious young lady, 18 years of age, desires a place where she can work nights, mornings and Saturdays for her board, while attending school. Apply at the Woodbury Business College, No. 228 South Spring street, the Sierra Madre. The highest peaks of the Sierra Madre range are reached only by the Mt. Lowe Railway, via Echo Mountain, up the most wonderful cable incline in the world, whence broad, safe, brittle roads lead to the summit of Mt. Lowe.

Those who have been lately buying their shoes at the King have undoubtedly been giving rare bargains in first-class goods. Call and see what he has to offer you. Hearty, give them Bellan's La Grippe No. 222 South Spring street.

Fifty cents, Long Beach and San Pedro, and return, on Terminal railway, Saturday, Sunday, and returning Monday. Fine fishing from long wharf, Long Beach. Finest bathing, rowing and sailing, at Terminal Island.

Terminal train leaving Pasadena at 8 p.m. will not leave until 10 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week on account of meetings of Presbyterian Alliance.

Arrowhead Springs, the famous mountain resort of Southern California, is unsurpassed in natural resources and modern conveniences. City office, Coulter's dry goods store.

Saturday night, the usual illuminations, dancing and festivities, at Rubo Canyon Pavilion. Trains leave at 4 and 6:30 p.m. Returning, arrive at Los Angeles before 11 p.m.

A young man 20 years of age desires a place where he can work for his board while attending school. Apply at the Woodbury Business College, 228 South Spring.

The company and the play "Octoroon" is first-class, at Music Hall Theater. Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents. All the week, Saturday matinee.

Mothers, if you want your children to pull through warm weather safe and hearty, give them Bellan's Lagrippe Cure. D. D. Whitney, formerly the "trunk man" at Minneapolis, is now located in this city, at No. 34 North Main street.

Visiting cards and invitations engraved and delivered in twenty-four hours at Kan-Koo, No. 110 South Spring street.

Fine clothing and ready-made goods, Joe Pohlman, the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street.

New Jewell vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware lumber, H. Bohman, 514 S. Spring.

Spend your vacation on Wilson's Peak. Address C. S. Martin, Pasadena.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for L. E. Groscher and Mrs. Mary Groscher.

City Justice Seaman reports the collection of fees to the amount of \$35.50 in his court for the month of July.

City Treasurer Shoulters has been nearly disabled for two or three days as a result of a fall which he suffered at his home.

At the Cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning the anniversary of Bishop Francis Mora's installation will be celebrated with high mass.

The Park Theater management has kindly invited the little ones of the Orphans' Home to witness the presentation of "The Prince and the Pauper" at that house on Saturday afternoon.

The City Tax and License Collector reports for the month of July the collection of taxes to the amount of \$11,000. The same officer reports the collection of delinquent licenses for June to the amount of \$8.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers met again last evening. The following named master plumbers passed examination successfully: H. Louie, John Duncan, D. Kavanagh, E. D. Chapman and Andrew Peaseley. The board will meet again next Tuesday evening.

H. D. Schindler had a bicycle stolen on Tuesday night. He left it in front of a store on North Main street, and while he was inside it was taken away. Detective Benson afterward found it in a pawn shop, where \$10 had been secured on it. The thief is supposed to have left town.

John Belmont of 1023 Bartlett street came very near drowning at the Natatorium on Broadway yesterday. He was swimming on some of the gymnasium apparatus, and in some manner slipped and fell into the deep part of the water. He was helped out by some others who were bathing.

Columbia Rebekah Lodge was instituted in Odd Fellows' Hall at 2 p.m. Tuesday afternoon, under the most favorable auspices, twenty-one charter members signing the roll. The following officers were elected and installed: Margaret E. Patten, N. G.; Laura E. Wesner, V. G.; Verna Holst, R. S.; Melvia Ritchey, F. S.; Lizzie F. McDonald, treasurer.

A man named W. J. Nichols, who was employed on the Stinson building, now in course of construction, at Third and Spring streets, was hit on the head by a falling brick yesterday morning. He was knocked senseless, but soon recovered under the attendance of Police Surgeon Bryant. He was found not to be as badly hurt as was at first supposed.

Adolph Bettine was locked up for insanity yesterday. He had remained in the police station the night before as a lodger, and had been released in the morning. Later in the day he appeared at the station and told a long story about how the spirits were chasing him. He was locked in where the ghosts could not get at him, pending an examination for his sanity.

DR. G. DEL AMO, Consul of Spain, has removed to his new office, Wells-Fargo building, corner Third and Main streets, room 8. Office hours, 2 to 4 p.m.

MOTHERS be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

BEECHAM'S PILLS correct bad effects of over-eating.

FRUITS and vegetables, wholesale and retail. Dr. Williams' fine blackberries, cheap for canning. Goods delivered. Telephone No. Althouse Bros., 16 West First.

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,
Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Time of Heaney's Suspension Reduced.

He Will Be Reinstated on the 15th of August.

Mr. Brodrick Refers to the Shortage of Funds.

He Denies That the Board Has Been Extravagant or Made Needless Purchases—All The Demands Were Approved.

The Fire Commission met yesterday with a full board present.

Commissioner Kuhrt moved that the time of suspension of Engineer Heaney be terminated on August 15 instead of September 1. Adopted.

The chief reported that he had suspended J. Johnson, callman of Engine Company No. 4, and Tony O'Donnell, callman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, for violation of the rules; that he had delivered a quantity of old hose to the Street Superintendent and to the Superintendent of Street Sprinkling; also that the water company had placed hydrants at Seventh and Alameda streets, and at Seventh and Lemon streets. The main at Seventh and Mesquite streets was too small to have a hydrant there.

Commissioner Brodrick inquired if the fire department got any credit for old hose turned over to the street department.

It was stated that this had not been the custom, and on motion Commissioner Brodrick and McLain were named as a committee to see in reference to the disposal of old hose, in the possession of the department.

Mr. Johnson was called in and questioned in reference to the violation of the rule requiring members of the department to pay their debts. Mr. Johnson stated that he was willing to pay his debts, but that some money was owing to him from others that he was unable to get. He admitted, however, that he had sold in advance the warrant for his monthly salary.

On motion the action of the chief was sustained, which leaves Johnson suspended to be reinstated at the pleasure of the board.

No action was taken in the case of O'Donnell, he not being present.

A communication from the City Clerk stated that the Council had called the attention of the commission to the fact of the limits of the various fire districts.

On motion Commissioners Kuhrt, Wirsching, McLain and Brodrick were appointed as a committee to revise the ordinance.

Applications from J. E. Robbins, Jacob Coburn and A. P. Yearde for positions as callmen, from James Johnson for a position as driver, and from W. B. Banning for appointment as permanent man at chemical No. 2 were placed on file.

The regulations were approved. In reference to the shortage in the fire department fund Mr. Brodrick said: "The Auditor never reports to the commission the condition of the department funds. The board has not been extravagant, nor purchased anything not absolutely necessary. Regulations for what we require are always presented to the Council and allowed or refused. Last July, in accordance with provisions of the city charter, we presented our estimate of expense of the department for the ensuing year. The Council reduced the amount so greatly that we are now unable to pay the employees in cash, and I hope such a condition will not again occur, for the wages fixed by ordinance are small enough and should reach the men's hands without discount or shaving."

The demands were approved with the exception of one from Gridley Bros. for \$17, for barley and bran, and two for fire hose, which two were laid over till after the new tax levy.

A committee consisting of Commissioners Kuhrt and McLain was appointed to investigate as to the advisability of removing what is known as the "water tower" from the hook and ladder truck.

The board then adjourned.

City Auditor Teale's Statement.

City Auditor Teale was seen by a reporter after the meeting, in reference to the statement of Commissioner Brodrick that "The Auditor never reports to the commission the condition of the department funds."

Mr. Teale said that he did not consider it his duty to report directly to the commission, for the reason that a detailed statement of the condition of

the city's funds is presented each week to the City Council. After it has been so presented, anyone who wishes can inspect it and obtain any desired information which it contains.

BLAKE LIBEL CASE.

Partially Heard Yesterday Before Justice Seaman.

The trial of the Blake libel case was in progress nearly all day yesterday before Justice Seaman and a jury.

Dist. Atty. Dillon attended to the interests of the prosecution and Ben Goodrich and C. McComas, Esqs., appeared for the defense.

All the forenoon and some of the afternoon were consumed in endeavoring to secure a jury.

A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and after the evidence for this side had all been submitted counsel for the defense moved to submit the case to the jury with instructions from the court to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

A good deal of time was occupied by opposing counsel in arguing on this motion. The argument on the same will be continued this morning.

Smashed by an Electric Car.
An accident which might have resulted much more seriously occurred on Main street in front of the Hoffman House at about 7 o'clock last night.

A young man, whose name could not be learned, was driving a horse hitched to a two-wheeled cart along the car track, not far in front of an electric car going north. A cable car going south was approaching, and somehow before he could get out of the way his rig was struck by the electric car. The man was badly smashed, but the horse was not injured.

Vital Statistics.
The report of the Health Officer for July states that there were sixty deaths. Fifteen of these were from specific infectious diseases, and sixteen from diseases of the respiratory system. Nine were certified to by the coroner. There were 103 births. Nineteen cases of contagious diseases were reported, of which eight were diphtheria, five were scarlet fever and six were typhoid fever.

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that we are now fully prepared to do all kinds of glass beveling, and manufacture all kinds of French plate mirrors. Old and damaged mirrors restored. All work guaranteed. H. Raphael & Co., 38 and 40 S. Spring street.

STAMPING and pinning done at short notice. Buttonholes and tailor buttons made to order. Zinnman's, No. 123 South Broadway.

THE finest soda fountain you ever saw, and the finest soda drinks at Laux's, No. 142 South Spring street.

ROBERT SHARP, funeral director (independent), No. 336 South Spring street. Telephone 1029.

Mental exhaustion and brain fatigue promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATTY, Yorkville, S. C.

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Itch, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. J. MANN, Maunville, I. T.

Free book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Write S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SAUNDERS' CURE for Itch, 1893.

Today the Populists of the Old Dominion are assembled in State Convention at Lynchburg to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General.

Two weeks hence the Democratic hosts of the State which has been the mother of Presidents will gather at Richmond to the number of 1642 for the same purpose. The Populist convention is limited to one delegate and alternate from each precinct.

There is no limit to the number of buyers of our new Chinese Silk at 50c a yard. In our last invoice we received some very heavy black crepe and silk. It is worth your while to visit us and look over our line of cotton and hemp rugs just received.

KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring st.

Badly Hurt.
John Trindl, a driver for the Philadelphia Brewery, who lives at 509 D community street, was badly hurt at about 5:30 o'clock last evening. He was delivering beer, and had backed the big wagon in front of McManus's saloon on Los Angeles street, near Requena street.

Just as he was taking off a barrel his foot slipped into the gutter, and the heavy package fell on his right leg, crushing it against the curb and breaking the bone in two places. Just below the knee the broken bone protruded through the skin.

The injured man was taken into the saloon, where, with the assistance of Officer Rice, the fractures were set by Drs. Choate and Wise. The patrol wagon was afterward called, and Trindl was removed in it to the Sisters' Hospital.

HOTEL RUBIO, higher than the Catskill Mountains, New York, is now open for the accommodation of guests, and is conducted on the European plan. Rooms from \$1 to \$2 a day, according to size and location. The finest mountain air, water and scenery that can be found on the globe.

NEW YORK HEALTH FOOD COMPANY's products can be had at H. Jevne's, 214 South Broadway.

LET Korn & Kantrowitz make your clothes. 214 South Broadway.

LANTERN SLIDES, blue prints, blue paper for architects. Bertrand, 205 S. Main.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS, magazines, etc., Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main streets.

CONRAD for fine watch repairing. 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!
CURES BURNS, WOUNDS, SUNBURN, SORE EYES, INSECT BITES, PILES, CHAFING, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEMORRHOIDS, AND ALL PAIN.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

See our name on every wrapper and label.

Poultry Supplies.
Bone Mills, Creosote, (for destroying lice), Clover and Alfalfa, and other feeds. Bones, Drinking Fountains, Meat Cutters, Spraying Bellows, and all kinds of poultry supplies. Catalogue free. S. MARSHUTZ, Scientific Optician, 167 North Spring st., opp. old Court-house.

EDWIN CRAWSTON.
—Agent for—
Petroleum Incubator Company, Excelsior Incubator Company, Bessey's Jubilee Hatcher, 121 S. Broadway.

Proprietor of the Norwalk Ostich Farm.

IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES, and value them, consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. Glasses ground to order if necessary. The correct adjustment of frames is quite as important as the perfect fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of frames is our only business specialty. Testing and examining of eyes. S. MARSHUTZ, Scientific Optician, 167 North Spring st., opp. old Court-house. Don't forget the number.

Fashion Stables!
Finest Livery Outfit in the City! Electric Lighted, Fire Proof! Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or Coupes at all hours. Telephone 791. CARLISLE & RIVERA, Props., successors to Newton & Best, 34 E. FIRST ST.

UNDERTAKERS.
L. G. PECK CO., 140 N. Main-st. Embalming a Specialty. Always Open. Telephone 81.

Pioneer Truck Co.,
No. 3 Market-st.
Piano, Furniture and Safe moving, Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 131.

WONG DIP KEN

Departs for the North to Be Deported.

He Will Be Turned Over to the Collector, at San Francisco—Speculation as to John's Future Movements Regarding the Chinese Law.

Wong Dip Ken, the Chinaman who was sentenced some time ago to imprisonment and deportation under the Geary law, but whose case was appealed, with the result that that part of his sentence relating to "hard labor at San Quentin" was declared unconstitutional, was yesterday taken north by United States Marshal Gard. The Chinaman's bondsmen were accordingly released from all further liability by the court.

Wong Dip Ken will be turned over to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, who will send him back to China on the first available steamer unless a writ of habeas corpus is sued out before the Circuit Court of Appeals. It is believed that the Six Companies have kept track of the case all along and will make a last effort when Wong Dip Ken arrives at San Francisco. Should their efforts now fail Los Angeles will claim the distinction of having deported the first Chinaman under the Geary act.

Since the decision of Judge Ross that the "imprisonment at hard labor" clause in the law is unconstitutional much speculation has arisen as to what the future action of the Chinese will be. It is contended that now, if a Chinaman desires to return to his native land, all he has to do is to be arrested under the Geary law and he will be deported free of all expense to himself. No more need he fear imprisonment or mutilation of his person, or any other indignity, except possibly being placed in the steerage of the steamer on which he travels homeward. Unless very wealthy John usually travels in no other way, so this case hardly can be called an indignity. All in all, the wily heathen seems to have a little longer end of the rope just now.

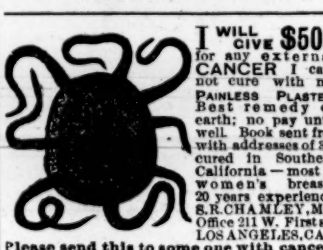
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Keeps the scalp clean, cool, healthy.

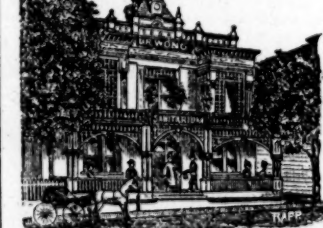
The Best Dressing

Restores hair which has become thin, faded, or gray.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Please send this to some one with cancer.



During the ten years that I have been located in Los Angeles I have treated and cured over 400 people who were afflicted with nearly every form of the various diseases that human flesh is heir to. Fully 97 out of every 100 that I have cured were cases that could not find relief in the other systems of medicine as practiced in Europe and America. Over 400 were given up by doctors and friends to die. Among the list of diseases I have cured are Piles, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, twenty-five forms of Consumption, Asthma, Bright's Disease, Blindness, Insanity, twelve forms of Heart Disease, Cancers, Tumors, Skin and Blood Diseases of every description. In my system of medicine there are over 400 different diseases, I cure 387 of them. I use over 3000 kinds of herbs (no poisons), which I import direct, and which have been used in China 700 years. I locate and describe all diseases by feeling the pulse, and in five minutes time. Consultation and examination free.

DR. WONG,
713 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

Dr. Liebig & Co., Specialists.

Established 27 years. Branch of San Francisco. 123 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

Ladies' Underwear.

At 12 1/2c—Ladies' balbriggan Gauze Vests that were 25c.

At 15c—Children's white Sun Hats that were 25c.

At 25c—Children's white Nainsook Aprons that were 75c.

At 35c—Ladies' Maco silk front Vests that were 75c.

At 35c—Ladies' gray Ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves, that were 65c.

At 50c—Ladies' pure silk Vests that were \$1.25.

At 60c—Ladies' knee length Jersey ribbed Union Suits that were \$1.

At 25c—Olds and ends in Corsets that were from 75c upward.

At 60c—Children's embroidered White Lawn Hats that were \$1.25.

At 10c a pair—Ladies' guaranteed Fast Black Hosiery that were 20c.

At 12 1/2c a yard—Fine black Silk Laces that were 25c.

At 10c a yard—Colored Oriental Laces that were 85c.

At 25c a pair—Ladies' four-thread Ingrain guaranteed Fast Black Hose that were 40c.

At 75c a pair—A fancy novelty Lisle and Silk Hose that were \$2.50.

At \$1 a yard—All silk Drapery Net that was \$3.



A Sale That Will Long Be Remembered!

Read every item carefully

Dress Goods Dept.

At 12 1/2c a yard—88-inch Wool Cheviot Suitings that were formerly 25c a yard.

At 20c a yard—86-inch English Cashmeres that were 30c.

At 30c a yard—40-inch Changeable Suitings that were 60c.

At 35c a yard—Imported French Challies that were 65c.

At 40c a yard—40-inch all-wool Black French Serges that were 75c.

At 50c a yard—Nerely Black All-wool Suitings that were \$1.

At 65c a yard—Superb quality Black Silk Rhadames that were \$1.10.

At 40c a yard—40-in. all-wool Gray Serges that were 75c.

At 55c a yard—A superb line of Wash Surah Silks that were formerly \$1.

At \$5 a pattern—Your choice of our Imported Suits that were \$18.50.

Domestic Dept.

At 6 1/2c a yard—Yard wide fine quality Bleached Muslin that was 8 1/2c.

At 10c a yard—42-inch Pillow-case Muslin that was 20c.

At 10c a yard—Fine grade Cretin for curtains that was 15c.

At 8 1/2c a yard—Your choice of those light or dark Outing Flannels that were 15c.

At 10c a yard—Superb quality White Dress Goods that were 15c.

At 10c a yard—Real Scotch Dress Gingham that were 20c.

At 10c a yard—Cashmerine Wash Suitings, 32 in. wide, that were 18c.

At 12 1/2c a yard—Light-colored Cheviot Suitings that were 20c.